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COUNTRY Germany (Soviet Zone)

REPORT NO.

TOPIC Military Information from Naumburg

25X1A

EVALUATION See below PLACE OBTAINED

DATE OF CONTENT 25X1A

DATE OBTAINED DATE PREPARED 8 February 1951

REFERENCES

PAGES 5 ENCLOSURES (NO. &amp; TYPE)

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REMARKS

1. In mid-December 1950, the German owner of a restaurant which was frequented by Soviet officers alleged that the troops in Naumburg (11 52/J 89) totaled 15,000.

2. The barracks installation on the north side of Oststrasse seemed to be occupied to capacity. Troops observed wore black epaulets with engineer insignia. Trucks were standing in garages, the doors of which stood open. (1)

3. An unidentified military installation was located on Grochlitzer Strasse, south of the Ostbahnhof (eastern railroad station). Its northern section contained a guardhouse, occupied by civilians, and two large buildings, one of which was designated CCSP. Its southern section contained 3 five-story warehouses. (2)

4. Gate guards at the barracks installation on the south side of Schoenburger Strasse wore red-bordered black epaulets. All the windows of the installation were lighted at dusk.

5. The barracks installation on the east side of Luxemburgstrasse was occupied to capacity and guarded by sentries wearing red-bordered black epaulets. Some soldiers who wore black epaulets were seen in the billeting area. All the windows were lighted at nightfall.

6. The barracks installation on the north side of Weissenfelder Strasse was occupied to capacity. Gate guards wore red-bordered black epaulets. Student drivers were trained at the installation.

7. The barracks installation on the south side of Flommingner Weg was occupied to capacity. Soldiers observed wore red-bordered black epaulets, some of them with tank insignia, and black-bordered red epaulets. Motor vehicles were being repaired in front of the workshops. Troops practiced with six mortars of about 120 mm in the area west of the installation. An AA battery with four canvas-covered guns of about 80 mm, a range finder

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2 to 2½ meters long, and several searchlights about 80 cm in diameter was emplaced west of the barracks installation. Motor vehicles identified at the billeting area were numbered [REDACTED]

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8. The barracks installation on the north side of Flemminger Weg was occupied to capacity by soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulettes. Four guns of about 150 mm were seen through the open doors of two garages. [REDACTED]

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Documents found west of the installation included:

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- a. An envelope addressed to a soldier of [REDACTED], postmarked 15 November 1950, examined by Censorship Office [REDACTED] and mailed from Nikolayev. 25X1B
- b. A fragment of an envelope bearing an address in the U.S.S.R., and mailed by a soldier of Unit [REDACTED] 25X1B
- c. A letter addressed to the commanding officer of an unidentified unit, written by a Soviet woman inquiring about one E.A. Ovchinko, her brother who is an officer of the unit, because all letters to him were returned. (5)

9. In mid-December, all buildings of the barracks installation on the south side of Flemminger Weg were occupied to capacity by an estimated 1,500 troops. The installation consists of 3 four-story, 4 three-story buildings, and several garages. Soldiers observed wore black-bordered crimson epaulettes. Almost all of them had closely cropped hair. Several groups of 15 to 20 men were engaged in close-order drill. [REDACTED]

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10. All buildings of the barracks installation on the north side of Flemminger Weg, which comprises 5 four-story, 5 three-story buildings, and several garages, were occupied by about 2,000 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulettes, some of them with artillery insignia. A large percentage of the soldiers had extremely short haircuts. On 8 December, eight AT guns of about 75 mm were parked in the barracks yard. Groups of 10 to 15 men were daily seen drilling. About 150 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulettes and commanded by a captain were engaged in field training at Knabenberg on 12 December.

11. About 35 or 40 officers, including two colonels and five majors, were observed on their way from the two barracks installations on both sides of Flemminger Weg to the former German officers' club in the so-called Sperlingsholz (woods), about 300 meters northeast of the billeting area. (4)

12. The Hindenburg Kaserne on Schoenburger Strasse, which consists of 4 four-story barracks buildings and one mess building, has an estimated capacity of about 1,500 troops. It was quartered to capacity in two buildings while only officers were billeted in the other two buildings. The number of troops there was estimated at 900 to 1,000. Soldiers observed wore black-bordered crimson epaulettes and red-bordered black epaulettes. No recruits were seen. Troops who left the installation for field exercises in the Jannholz, wearing black-bordered crimson epaulettes and carrying field equipment, numbered 50 on 12 December and 80 on 16 December. Each of the four motor vehicle sheds in the billeting area, capable of sheltering 15 to 20 motor vehicles, was occupied to capacity. [REDACTED]

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13. The Bismarck Kaserne on Weissenföhrer Strasse was occupied to capacity by an engineer unit of about 1,500 men. Except for maintenance of motor vehicles, no activities were observed in the billeting area. The Bismarck Kaserne borders on the Hindenburg Kaserne and is connected with the latter by a gate. The Bismarck Kaserne consists of 2 four-story buildings, constructed in 1936 and 1937, and 4 three-story buildings, constructed from 1900 to 1910. The billeting area includes the former Fromhold seedshop, which quarters a maintenance squad and a riding hall in which pontoons were stored. The seven garages, capable of sheltering about 120 motor vehicles, were occupied to capacity.

14. An engineer exercise involving 300 to 400 troops was conducted at the Saale River on 25 November. A bridge, about 7 meters wide and having a load capacity of about 30 tons, was thrown across the Saale River at the water-mark post of Naumburg-Rochlitz.

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15. The Neue Jaeger Kaserne facing Nordstrasse near the main railroad station in the northern sector of Naumburg quartered 350 to 400 troops. The installation has an estimated capacity of 400 to 500 men and consists of one five-story building and four garages. The troops quartered in the billeting area wore red-bordered black epaulets, some of them with tank insignia. They had been unloaded at the main railroad station during the night of 28 October 1950. No recruits were observed. Four T-34 tanks and four AT guns of about 120 mm were observed in the barracks yard on 4 December. Truck towing an AT gun, was identified on 13 December. (8)

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16. About 20 Soviet officers were billeted in the Schwarzes Ross Hotel on Neustrasse. About 75 to 100 soldiers wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets were quartered in the Oberlandesgericht (superior provincial court building). (9)

P-3 17. Senior Lieutenant Evgeni Kulikov, who was assigned to a field bakery, stated on 20 November that 250 officers with their families recently returned to the U.S.S.R. from the Naumburg area, allegedly upon an order from Moscow which stipulated that all officers who had come to the Soviet Zone of Germany prior to 1947 had to be replaced. (10) Acquaintances of the senior lieutenant who called on him on 19 December talked about letters which stated that the officers' families went to military posts in Siberia. One Mrs. Shuva (fnu) had a letter from East Siberia, mailed by a member of [redacted] and 25X1B addressed to a member of [redacted] allegedly a division headquarters in Naumburg. Lieutenant Kulikov had letters addressed to 25X1B [redacted] He said that the latter [redacted] belonged to a company affiliated with the division headquarters. (11) and (12)

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#### Field Comments.

(1) According to previous reports by other sources, the barracks installation on the north side of Oststrasse and on the west side of Breitscheidstrasse, which is also called Barbara Kaserne or Artillerie Kaserne, quarters signal units, probably headquarters signal units of the XXIX Gds Itz Rifle Corps. [redacted] 25X1B

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- (2) Presumably a Soviet supply installation, whose warehouse section is located in the factory area bordering on Grochlitzer Strasse, Luxemburger Strasse and Schoenburger Strasse, which is provided with a railroad spur. The Russian letters CCCP stand for U.S.S.R.
- (3) According to available information, only two barracks installations are located between Schoenburger Strasse, Luxemburger Strasse and Weissenfelser Strasse, namely the Hindenburg Kaserne on the south side of Schoenburger Strasse and the Bismarck Kaserne on the north side of Weissenfelser Strasse. Both installations quarter elements of the 57th Gds Mtz Rifle Div. The present report indicates that a third barracks installation is located on the east side of Luxemburger Strasse. According to motor vehicle numbers, it is occupied by headquarters units of the XXIX Gds Mtz Rifle Corps and elements of the 57th Gds Mtz Rifle Div. Further information is required to determine whether the latter installation is part of the other two installations or whether it is separate.
- (4) According to a report of late November [redacted] the barracks 25X1X installation on the south side of Flemminger Weg, also called the Bluecher Kaserne, and the installation on the north side of Flemminger Weg, called the Hubertus Kaserne, were each occupied by 600 to 800 troops who belonged primarily to components of the 57th Gds Mtz Rifle Div. [redacted] The strength figures stated by the source of paragraphs 9 and 10 substantially exceed the above figures and approach approximately, in the case of the Bluecher Kaserne, the strength estimates of January and February 1950. [redacted] and 25X1A [redacted] The number of troops in the barracks installation on the north side of Flemminger Weg never exceeded 600 to 700.
- 25X1A (5) [redacted] confirms the 170th Gds Mtz Rifle Regt of the 57th Gds Mtz Rifle Div in Naumburg until 15 November 1950.
- (6) The number of troops in the Hindenburg Kaserne and the Bismarck Kaserne as stated in the present report exceeds by far the figures reported 25X1A by another source in November 1950. [redacted] However, the strength figures almost agree with those reported in February and March 1950. [redacted] It is therefore believed that the strength figures given in the present report are correct, while the figures of November were too low.
- (7) The only information on the occupation of the Bismarck Kaserne was received in March 1950, stating that the installation seemed to quarter only a small engineer unit. [redacted] The statement 25X1A in the present report that a large engineer unit of 1,500 men was stationed there seems doubtful and requires confirmation.
- (8) In previous reports the Neue Jaeger Kaserne was also called the MG Kaserne or Noxi Kaserne. The installation reportedly quartered a signal unit, probably elements of the signal battalion of the 57th 25X1A Gds Mtz Rifle Div, at the end of 1949 and in April 1950. [redacted]
- 25X1A [redacted] Occupied by only rear details from May to September 1950, the installation was reported to quarter about 100 troops wearing black-bordered black epauletts on 16 October 1950. See 25X1A [redacted] The present report, stating for the first time that the installation quarters a tank and AT artillery unit, requires confirmation.
- (9) According to periodic reports the Oberlandesgericht houses elements of the Hq XXIX Gds Mtz Rifle Corps. Previous reports also stated that officers, probably of the Hq XXIX Gds Mtz Rifle Corps, were billeted in the Schwarzes Ross Hotel, which is believed to be the Ross Hotel mentioned in previous report. [redacted] 25X1A
- (10) Similar information was received from Potsdam and Rosslau. See [redacted] 25X1A

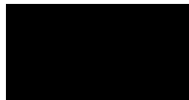
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- (11)  confirms the Hq 57th Gds Mtz Rifle Div in Naumburg until 19 December 1950.
- (12) In general, the present report indicates that all units stationed in Naumburg were in their quarters in mid-December 1950. The estimate of 16,000 troops at the post is believed to be too high. The headquarters units of the XXIX Gds Mtz Rifle Corps and the elements of the 57th Gds Mtz Rifle Div in Naumburg are believed to total approximately 10,000 troops.

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